



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9) ✓  
FLEET POST OFFICE  
SAN FRANCISCO 96671-1160

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(Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (3)) - CLAS PORTIONS

From: Commanding Officer, USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9)  
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH)

Subj: USS LONG BEACH COMMAND HISTORY FOR 1 JANUARY 1986 THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 1986 (U)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C

Encl: (1) Narrative History of 1986 (U)  
(2) Chronology of Highlights (U)  
(3) Documentary Annexes (C)

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1), (2), and (3) are submitted.

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CHRONOLOGY OF 1986 EVENTS

06-15 JAN	CSRT
15-16 JAN	SMI
21 JAN	Underway for COMPTUEX 86-2
25 JAN	EX-TORP firing on SOCAL SOAR Range
27 JAN	SM-1 firing at PMTC
31 JAN	Arrival at Long Beach, California; Public Affairs visit
03 FEB	Depart Long Beach; arrive Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
04 FEB	Depart Seal Beach; return to San Diego
05-06 FEB	Nuclear Power Mobile Training Team (NPMTT) Assist Visit
06 FEB	Type Commander PMS inspection
11 FEB	Medical Readiness Exam
14 FEB	Executive Officer relieved by CDR T. T. ETNYRE, USN
	Transit to NASNI Pier Bravo for weapons onload
18 FEB	Underway for READIEX 86-2
20 FEB	NGFS qual at San Clemente Island
21 FEB	OTL-18 TASM firing at PMTC
08 MAR	SM-1 & SM-2 VANDALEX
11 MAR	EX-TORP firing; Soar range
	Return to San Diego
12 MAR	R Avail SIMA
14 MAR	Radiation Health Audit
01 APR	Chief of Staff, Tunisian Navy visits
04 APR	Move to 32nd St.
28 APR	Command Security Inspection
05 MAY	Visit by Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Surface Warfare), Vice Admiral Metcalf
08 MAY	Underway to NASNI Pier Bravo for weps onload then moor Pier Juliett
12 MAY	AN/APS-137 Inverse Synthetic Aperature Radar (ISAR) installed in MFCS 4
13 MAY	Deploy
19 MAY	BGAREM 86-2
20 MAY	EX-TORP firing; BARSTUR range
24 MAY	Inport Pearl Harbor
27 MAY	Depart Pearl Harbor
06 JUN	In chop 7th Fleet
13 JUN	Visit by Commander, Striking Force, 7th Fleet, Rear Admiral Chatham
14 JUN	Inport Inchon, ROK
16 JUN	Depart Inchon
20 JUN	OTL-20 commences
01 JUL	OTL-20 TLAM firing in Aleutians
04 JUL	First Americans to celebrate Independence Day
10 JUL	Inport Subic Bay, R. P.; Commence "R" avail.
19 JUL	Transit to Manila, R. P.
22 JUL	Depart Manila
24-28 JUL	ORSE
29 JUL	Inport Pattaya Thailand

CHRONOLOGY OF 1986 EVENTS (CONT)

05 AUG	Depart Pattaya; Commence COBRA GOLD '86
15 AUG	Royal Australian Navy PASSEX
20 AUG	HARPOONEX
24 AUG	Inport Yokosuka, Japan
02 SEP	Depart Yokosuka
05 SEP	Inport Pusan, ROK
10 SEP	Depart Pusan
14 SEP	RDVZ with Battle Group Echo
16 SEP	Commander, 7th Fleet visits;
	Receive notification of Battle "E"
18 SEP	Inport Inchon, ROK
23 SEP	Depart Inchon
26 SEP	Commence Spec OPS - Sea of Okhotsk
29 SEP	CHOP to 3rd Fleet
07 OCT	RDVZ with Battle Group Delta
10 OCT	Inport Anchorage, Alaska
13 OCT	Depart Anchorage
15 OCT	Enter Glacier Bay National Park
17 OCT	Inport Esquimault, B. C. Canada
18 OCT	Embark Tigers
20 OCT	Depart Esquimault
24 OCT	Inport San Diego
21 NOV	VADM(RET) Wilkinson first CO, USS LONG BEACH, lunch
22 NOV	with CO
24-26 NOV	25th Anniversary celebration
	NWAT
01 DEC	Underway; FORTRESS BRAVE
04 DEC	Weps offload - Seal Beach
08 DEC	EX-TORP firing; SOAR range
10 DEC	Inport San Diego
13 DEC	Children's Christmas Party



## NARRATIVE HISTORY OF 1986

On January 1, 1986, USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9), with Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group One embarked, was pierside at pier Juliett at Naval Air Station North Island. The holiday leave and upkeep periods were being completed, and the "Gray Lady" was making preparations for the extensive deployment work-ups ahead.

A Combat Systems Readiness Test (CSRT) was conducted 6 - 15 January with overall results of very good. On 15 and 16 January, a Supply Material Inspection (SMI) was conducted with an overall grade of SATISFACTORY. A re-inspection of S-1 Division in April 1986, because of a MARGINAL grade in the January SMI, resulted in an overall grade of SATISFACTORY for the entire SMI.

The ship got underway on 21 January for COMPTUEX 86-2 in which the ships of Battle Group Romeo, the first Battleship Battle Group since the Korean Conflict, began working together as a team. The exercise included a torpedo firing on 25 January and an SM-1 firing on 27 January. Upon completion of the exercise, USS LONG BEACH wrapped up the month of January with a public affairs visit to her namesake city, Long Beach, California. The ship hosted local dignitaries from the local Navy League and City Council on board on the evening of 31 January and hosted general visiting for the city on 1 and 2 February. Over 2600 persons visited the ship during the two days.

After the very successful visit to Long Beach, and a weapons onload at Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California on 3 and 4 February, the ship returned to her homeport of San Diego. While inport, the ship underwent an annual PMS inspection the week of 6 February with successful results. Meanwhile, an administration assist visit was conducted for the engineering department by the Nuclear Power Mobile Training Team (NPMTT), and on 11 February, the Medical Department hosted a medical readiness assist visit. On 14 February, G. M. ZILLER, CDR, USN was relieved by T. T. ETNYRE, CDR, USN as Executive Officer, and the ship spent the day at Pier Bravo at Naval Air Station, North Island for weapons onload.

Pre-deployment work-ups continued as the ship got underway on 18 February for READIEX 86-2. The ships of Battle Group Romeo worked together again, honing the teamwork in a wartime scenario which included AAW, ASW, ASUW, EW, NGFS, OTH/T, and Command, Control and Communications. During READIEX, LONG BEACH qualified for naval gunfire support for the first time since 1968 at the NGFS range, San Clemente Island. On 21 February, LONG BEACH successfully launched a Tomahawk Anti-Ship Missile (TASM), OTL 18, at a target hulk at the Pacific Missile Test Center.

READIEX 86-2 continued into the month of March, and on the 8th, LONG BEACH successfully fired both SM-1 and SM-2 missiles at Fleet Vandal targets. The SM-1 firing was especially noteworthy, as the shot was executed in the casualty master mode. The shot was evaluated as a miss due to missile performance; however, the ships execution of the firing procedures was flawless in the first ever engagement of a Vandal target in the CAS-MASTER mode. As READIEX came to a close, LONG BEACH and ships in company were confronted with an actual SAR operation when two "Flights International" Lear jets collided in mid-air. LONG BEACH raced to the scene and immediately



assumed the duties as on scene commander and remained on station throughout the day, picking up wreckage and searching for survivors. Prior to entering port on 11 March, LONG BEACH fired an exercise torpedo while on the SOAR range near San Clemente Island.

Upon the ship's return to San Diego, final preparations began for the upcoming deployment. On 12 March, the ship commenced an "R" availability with SIMA San Diego, and the Medical Department commenced a Radiation Health Audit on 14 March. On 1 April, Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group One hosted the Chief of Staff, Tunisian Navy for dinner aboard LONG BEACH. On 4 April, the ship transited under the San Diego-Coronado bridge for the first time in years to Naval Station, 32nd Street for needed crane services. While at 32nd Street the crew continued to make ready for the nearing deployment. The Medical Department was graded as fully ready to perform during a Medical Readiness Evaluation that was completed 16 April. On 28 April, a Command Security Inspection was completed and on 5 May, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Surface Warfare), Vice Admiral Metcalf, visited the "Gray Lady". LONG BEACH slid under the Coronado Bridge again on 8 May for a weapons onload at Pier Bravo; Naval Air Station, North Island and subsequently moored to Pier Juliett. On 12 May, installation of Inverse Synthetic Aperture Radar (ISAR) was completed; LONG BEACH was poised for deployment.

USS LONG BEACH commenced her 11th Western Pacific deployment on 13 May with the first Battleship Battle Group (BBBG) to deploy since the Korean War. During the transit to the first port visit at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, LONG BEACH participated in BGAREM 86-2, which included an exercise torpedo firing by LONG BEACH on the BARSTUR range in the Hawaiian Islands. LONG BEACH entered Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on 24 May for a three day visit which included Battle Group Romeo procedure briefs for many crewmembers. While inport at Pearl Harbor, Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group One hosted CINCPACFLT and COM3RDFLT for lunch on board LONG BEACH. The ship departed Pearl Harbor on 27 May for the transit west. On 6 June, LONG BEACH chopped to the operational control of 7th Fleet. While bound for Inchon, Republic of Korea, LONG BEACH, as Battle Group Romeo Anti-Air Warfare Coordinator (AAWC), conducted the first in a series of Anti-Air Warfare Exercises (AAWEX's). LONG BEACH also participated in a U. S. Navy/Royal Australian Navy PASSEX during this period. Commander, Striking Force, 7th Fleet, Rear Admiral Chatham visited COMCRUDESGRU ONE on board 13 June. On 14 June, LONG BEACH anchored at Inchon, Republic of Korea for a two day visit. Upon arrival at Inchon, and all ports where it was necessary to anchor out, the ship exercised the "Cruiser Moor"; a simultaneous lowering of boats and accommodation ladders and the swinging out of the ship's four boat booms upon letting go the anchor. During the visit, crew members involved themselves in Project Handclasp at the Hye Sim Won Orphanage providing clothing, boots, medicine and toys.

While the other ships of Battle Group Romeo remained at Inchon, LONG BEACH was detached to carry out OTL-20. LONG BEACH steamed northward from the Republic of Korea to the western end of the Aleutian Islands to fire the first Tomahawk missile ever to be tested outside of an established test range. On 1 July, after several days of waiting for the weather to clear enough for chase aircraft to follow the shot, LONG BEACH fired the Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM) without a flaw.

Leaving the Aleutians, bound for rendezvous with Battle Group Romeo, LONG BEACH crew members were likely the first U. S. citizens to celebrate Independence Day on 4 July due to the ship's position at 150 34 E. longitude. The crew celebrated with a formal ceremony including speeches by crew members and words from Rear Admiral R. A. K. Taylor, Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group One. The "Gray Lady" rejoined Battle Group Romeo and entered Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines on 10 July having operated on sustained, independent operations for 28 days.

Upon arrival at Subic Bay, LONG BEACH off loaded a remaining Tomahawk missile and commenced an availability at the Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay. Crewmembers also involved themselves again in Project Handclasp, providing clothing, books, and repair work at a local Olongapo orphanage and rallied to the aid of typhoon victims in the Philippines. Much work was completed at SRF, Subic Bay and the ship departed for a dependent's cruise transit to Manila, R. P., where the ship again anchored for a three day visit. On 22 July, LONG BEACH departed Manila, bound for Pattaya Beach, Thailand. During the underway period, the ship conducted another AAWEX for Battle Group Romeo prior to commencing an Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination (ORSE) on 24 July. After successful completion of the ORSE, LONG BEACH anchored at Pattaya Beach, Thailand on 29 July for a seven day visit. During the visit, the crew once again showed their caring spirit by coming to the aid of the less fortunate as Project Handclasp volunteers painted orphanages and delivered clothing to the needy.

The eager crew of LONG BEACH got the ship underway on 5 August for the commencement of operation COBRA GOLD '86, a joint Thailand/U. S. operation simulating the reclamation of Thai territory from hostile forces. On 5 August, LONG BEACH conducted the fifth major AAWEX of the deployment for Battle Group Romeo and on 15 August, Battle Group Romeo again participated in a PASSEX with ships of the Royal Australian Navy. Concurrent with the sixth major AAWEX, LONG BEACH participated in a multiple launch HARPOONEX. Harpoon missiles were launched from a surface ship, an aircraft, and a submarine in a coordinated attack against a target submarine hulk. LONG BEACH simulated a Harpoon launch as part of the exercise.

On 24 August, USS LONG BEACH arrived at SRF, Yokosuka, Japan for a seven day availability. While in Yokosuka, the entire crew pitched in to paint the ship. The crew also participated in many organized sporting events with LONG BEACH teams victorious in most cases. The "Gray Lady" departed Yokosuka on 2 September for a three day transit to Pusan, Republic of Korea and dropped anchor in Pusan harbor on 5 September for a five day visit. On 9 September, USS LONG BEACH observed the 25th Anniversary of the ship's commissioning, marking the U.S. Navy's first twenty-five years of surface nuclear power. Since the ship was deployed, plans were already underway for a gala celebration with past and present crew members to be held on 22 November. On 10 September, the ship weighed anchor to participate in joint exercises between Battle Group Romeo and Battle Group Echo. The crew was elated on 16 September at the news that the ship had won the Battle Efficiency "E". Other awards that the ship was notified as having won were: the electronic warfare white "EW" (2nd consecutive award), the combat information center green "E" (4th consecutive award), the anti-submarine warfare white "A" (3rd consecutive award), the gunnery white "E" (2nd consecutive award), the damage control red



"DC" (3rd consecutive award), and the engineering red "E" (4th consecutive award). Also that day, COMSEVENTHFLT flew aboard via helicopter to visit COMCRUDESGRU ONE and personally congratulated the ship on Battle Efficiency selection.

On 18 September, the "Gray Lady" anchored at Inchon, Republic of Korea for the second time during the deployment. This five day visit occurred at the same time as the opening of the Asian Games, and the presence of Battle Group Romeo was to show U. S. support for the Republic of Korea's resolve. The ship's boat crews earned the reputation of "best in the battle group" for their tireless and professional boat operations during the Inchon port visits as well as the other ports where LONG BEACH anchored out. On several occasions, LONG BEACH liberty boats provided the only services for all ships at anchor. On 23 September, LONG BEACH departed Inchon which would be her last Western-Pacific port visited on this deployment.

The month of September was culminated with the eighth major AAWEX coordinated by LONG BEACH for Battle Group Romeo on 24 September. On 26 September, LONG BEACH entered the Sea of Okhotsk along with USS NEW JERSEY on a "freedom of the seas" transit. LONG BEACH exited the Sea of Okhotsk through the Kuril Islands and chopped to the Third Fleet on 29 September.

The final month of the deployment, October, USS LONG BEACH spent operating primarily in the vicinity of Alaska. On 7 October, LONG BEACH and Battle Group Romeo rendezvoused with two CVBGs to engage in FLEETEX 86-2. The two CVBGs practiced attacking the BBBG and the BBBG sharpened its skills in eluding detection by the carrier aircraft and subsequently successfully attacking the carriers with OTH/T and strike weapons. On 10 October, "The Navy's Only REAL Cruiser", USS LONG BEACH, visited Anchorage, Alaska.

The people of Anchorage, Alaska welcomed the crew of USS LONG BEACH with a cocktail party and a Navy Ball celebrating the Navy's birthday. The city also sponsored a "Dial-A-Sailor" program whereby local townspeople could invite crew members to join them in their homes or show crew members the locale. The "Gray Lady" departed Anchorage on 13 October bound for points south. On 15 October, LONG BEACH entered Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska. The ship picked up the park naturalist at the entrance, and the naturalist narrated the tour into the bay. Passing a number of large glaciers on the tour, the naturalist claimed that LONG BEACH had taken him farther into the bay and closer to the glaciers than he had ever been previously. The crew left the bay satisfied with the knowledge that LONG BEACH had done for them what most people spend thousands of dollars for on cruise ships. On 17 October, LONG BEACH entered the port of Esquimalt in British Columbia, Canada where the wardroom hosted a reception on board for the wardroom of HMCS RESTIGOUCHE. Prior to departure on 20 October, the "Gray Lady" embarked 120 male relatives and friends of crew members for an action packed four day Tiger Cruise to San Diego. Tigers were indoctrinated into the ship's routine, and a voluntary "tiger surface warfare" qualification was offered to those interested. Daily evolutions were provided to show tigers the ship's capabilities and provide tigers with an appreciation for life at sea. At an awards ceremony on 23 October, 36 Tigers were awarded the Tiger Surface Warfare Qualification. On the eve of the ship's return to homeport, the crew was treated to pizza cooked and served by the officers and chief petty



officers as an expression of appreciation for a job well done on the deployment.

Sporting her "Battle 'E'" and many departmental awards, and with her crew manning the rails, LONG BEACH gracefully cruised into San Diego Harbor on 24 October. She was met by a Navy band and a large assembly of wives, family members, and friends waiting happily on Pier Juliett at Naval Air Station, North Island. The 11th Western-Pacific deployment was a complete success.

The balance of the month of October and the early days of November found USS LONG BEACH in a period of upkeep and post deployment leave. Meanwhile, the ship geared up for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of her commissioning. On 21 November, VADM(RET) E. P. Wilkinson, the first commanding officer of USS LONG BEACH joined the Commanding Officer aboard for lunch. The lunch was followed by a public affairs press conference with local press media coverage in honor of the following day's 25th anniversary celebration. The "Gray Lady" formally celebrated her 25th anniversary of commissioning on 22 November. The celebration included an anniversary cruise with six of eight former commanding officers, over 850 family members, friends, and past crew members, and Miss San Diego and her court. Later that evening, the celebration continued at San Diego's Intercontinental Hotel with a gala semi-formal dinner party and dance for over 650 men and their guests. After dinner, each of the six former commanding officers shared a few words with everyone. Then, following remarks from the Commanding Officer, RADM R. A. K. Taylor, COMCRUDESGRU ONE, presented to the ship the COMNAVSURFPAC ASUW AWARD for 1986. The evening ended with dancing to the Naval Training Center's band "Quarterdeck." The following day the ship was opened to general visiting by former crew members and their guests.

For the remainder of November, the ship underwent a Nuclear Weapons Acceptance Test (NWAT) from 24 to 26 November. On 1 December, the ship got underway for participation in operation FORTRESS BRAVE which required interoperability between USN and USAF concerning air defense on the western coast of the United States. LONG BEACH received a "well done" from Commander, 26th Air Division, Brigadier General Davis. Following FORTRESS BRAVE, LONG BEACH entered Seal Beach for weapons off-load on 3 December, and on 4 December, LONG BEACH departed Seal Beach bound for SOCAL independent steaming exercises which included an exercise torpedo on the SOCAL SOAR range near San Clemente Island. The ship returned to Naval Station, 32nd Street on 10 December and commenced a holiday upkeep and leave period. The festive feeling of the holiday season was found on LONG BEACH on 13 December when Santa Claus was seen on the mess decks during the annual Welfare and Recreation Children's Christmas Party.

In the year 1986, "The Navy's Only REAL Cruiser" began her second 25 years of service by proving to be capable of anything asked of her. The pride and professionalism of her crew has grown to a level rarely matched. The future looks bright for 1987.

USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9)

Annex A



## HISTORY OF USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9)

USS LONG BEACH was the first nuclear-powered cruiser and first large combatant with a main armament exclusively of guided missiles in the U.S. Navy. Built in the Fall River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., the ship's keel was laid on December 2, 1957, and the ship was launched on July 14, 1959, with Mrs. Craig Hosmer of Long Beach, California as the sponsor. LONG BEACH got underway on nuclear power for the first time on the morning of July 5, 1961. On September 9, 1961, the ship was commissioned at the Boston Naval Shipyard with the Honorable John B. Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, keynoting the traditional commissioning ceremonies in which LONG BEACH joined the fleet under the command of Captain E. P. Wilkinson.

The newly commissioned ship transited to its homeport in Norfolk, Virginia, in October 1961. Early in 1962, LONG BEACH made a six-week cruise to Europe, visiting Germany, France and Bermuda. The ship operated out of her homeport throughout 1962 and 1963. On September 11, 1962, Captain Frank H. Price relieved Captain Wilkinson during LONG BEACH's first change of command.

Shortly after the change of command, LONG BEACH made her first cruise to the Mediterranean Sea where she participated in fleet and NATO exercises and visited Italy, Sicily, Turkey, Spain, France and Mallorca. In July 1964, LONG BEACH joined the nuclear carrier USS ENTERPRISE and the nuclear frigate USS BAINBRIDGE on a world cruise, steaming more than 30,000 miles in 58 days and visiting Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, and Brazil.

LONG BEACH underwent her first overhaul at Newport News, Virginia, from August 1965 to February 1966. She then transited, via the Panama Canal, to her new homeport, Long Beach, California, arriving on March 15, 1966.

In November 1966 LONG BEACH departed for her first tour in the Western Pacific (WESTPAC). During the next three years, the ship rotated between her homeport and WESTPAC, completing three tours of duty in the Far East. Operational assignments included aircraft identification and control and rescue duties in the Gulf of Tonkin.

In March 1970, LONG BEACH transited to Mare Island Naval Shipyard at Vallejo, California for her second overhaul. The ship returned to her homeport in Long Beach in late 1971 and remained there until March 1972 when she departed for her fourth deployment to WESTPAC. Operational duties were again in the Tonkin Gulf where several Communist jet fighters were shot down and 17 U.S. pilots were rescued from the water.

LONG BEACH returned to the United States in November 1972 and continued to rotate between her homeport and WESTPAC. LONG BEACH's sixth tour in WESTPAC extended from November 1974 to June 1975. It included a visit to the Indian Ocean where the ship assisted with disaster relief at Port Louis, Maruitius. Upon her return to the U.S., the ship's homeport was changed to San Diego.

In December 1975, LONG BEACH entered Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton, Washington for a restricted availability. The ship returned to San Diego in June 1976 and left for her seventh WESTPAC deployment in September.



During the overseas period, LONG BEACH and other U.S. Naval Forces joined the navies of Australia and New Zealand for KANGAROO II, the largest peacetime naval exercise ever held in the southern hemisphere. LONG BEACH also operated in the Indian Ocean with USS ENTERPRISE and USS TRUXTUN, returning to San Diego on March 28, 1977.

LONG BEACH began her eighth WESTPAC deployment on April 4, 1978. During the deployment, the ship was again involved in operations with ENTERPRISE and TRUXTUN. LONG BEACH returned to San Diego on October 27, 1978, and in January 1979, she returned to Bremerton, Washington for a short three-and-a-half month restricted availability.

After completion of her restricted availability, LONG BEACH returned to San Diego where she participated in READIEX 4-79 and FLEETEX 2-79, a combined amphibious exercise with the Canadian Navy. The FLEETEX included a port visit to Esquimalt, British Columbia.

On January 7, 1980, LONG BEACH commenced her ninth WESTPAC deployment, during which she was awarded the Humanitarian Service Medal for her efforts in the rescuing of 144 Vietnamese refugees. LONG BEACH returned to San Diego on July 11, 1980 for a short stay prior of arrival at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Washington on August 30, commencing an extensive two-year overhaul.

On March 14, 1983, LONG BEACH completed her overhaul and transited back to her homeport following the successful completion of sea trials and other certification tests. She arrived in San Diego just in time to participate in READIEX 7-83. LONG BEACH returned to her city's namesake of Long Beach, California, for a two-day port visit, after nine years of absence.

From there, she participated in READIEX 1-84 and subsequently returned to San Diego in preparation for her upcoming WESTPAC deployment in early 1984. LONG BEACH departed on her tenth WESTPAC deployment on January 13, and participated in TEAM SPIRIT '84 during the month of March. The ship spent seventy-five continuous days in the Indian Ocean during the months of April through June, which concluded with a port visit to HMAS Stirling, Australia. On August 1, LONG BEACH sailed into NAS North Island. The rest of 1984 was spent participating in COMPUTEX 85-1, FLEETEX '85, and Fleet Week in San Francisco, California.

In January 1985 LONG BEACH left for another availability in Bremerton, during which the Tomahawk cruise missile system was added. Upon her return to San Diego in October 1985, the ship completed Refresher Training and conducted a Tiger Cruise to San Francisco on November 30, followed by a dependent's cruise on December 14.

LONG BEACH commenced her 11th Western Pacific deployment on 13 May 1986 as Flagship for Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group One and as a member of the first deployment of a battleship battle group since the Korean Conflict.

The crew was joined by former LONG BEACH sailors and six of eight former commanding officers including Vice Admiral (Ret) E. P. Wilkinson, her first Commanding Officer, on 22 November 1986 for the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of LONG BEACH'S commissioning. LONG BEACH was awarded the Battle "E", six departmental excellence awards, and the COMNAVSURFPAC ASUW Award during 1986.

## WEAPONS DEPARTMENT

For Weapons Department, 1986 began with a Combat System Readiness Test in which the weapon systems were tested and evaluated for combat readiness. The weapons systems received an overall mark of very good, with the AN/SPS-48C and After Terrier Fire Control Battery work centers standing out as exceptional. After completing a weapons onload at NASNI, LONG BEACH participated in COMPUTEX 86-2 in which an exercise torpedo and an SM-1 TERRIER were fired with great success. During this period the 5"/38 guns and CIWS were flexed with Quick-Draw Pac firings. After completing yet another weapons transfer, this time at Seal Beach, California and a short inport period in San Diego, USS LONG BEACH went into READIEX 86-2 where all the weapon systems were given an opportunity to fire. Three noteworthy events were the OTL-18 TASM shot, the VANDALEX SM-1 Casualty Master firing and the NGFS qualification. The TASM Tomahawk launch was very successful with the missile scoring a direct hit on the hulk. The SM-1 Cas-Master shot was evaluated a miss due to missile performance; however, the ship's execution of the firing procedures was flawless. From the launching platform perspective, this first ever engagement of the VANDAL target in the Cas-Master Mode was an outstanding success. The gunnery team participated in an NGFS qualification exercise in which an overall grade of good was earned with grades of outstanding awarded in three areas. The ship qualified on the first attempt on the range, a rare achievement. This NGFS qualification for LONG BEACH is the first since 1968.

In April, Boat Group received two new utility boats and the Admiral's Barge into their charge. During the upcoming WESTPAC the utility boats would be used extensively in port visits. Rear Admiral R. A. K. Taylor, COMCRUDESGRU ONE, took a check ride in San Diego Bay on the day he received his barge from the boathouse. Additionally in April, installation of the AN/APS-137 Radar (ISAR) would continue while seven weapons department personnel were back in Washington, D. C. being trained in ISAR Imagery interpretation. By 12 May 1986, ISAR was fully operational in MFCS #4.

On 13 May 1986 USS LONG BEACH departed on its 11th Western Pacific Deployment. Over the course of the WESTPAC, weapons department played a key role in several fleet exercises. In AAWEXs the Terrier Weapon System and all the gun systems were available for tracking or live firing. During several Quick-Draw events the 5"/38 gun mounts, CIWS and the 50 cal mounts were all flexed. The teamwork and professionalism of the Fire Controlmen and Gunner's Mates was evident by them being awarded the Gunnery "E". During BGAREM 86-2 the ASW team successfully fired an Ex-Torpedo in the choke-point phase of the exercise. The ASW team was awarded the ASW "A" for their efforts in an assortment of exercises and firings.

On the 14th of June 1986, a major deck evolution was accomplished while the ship was anchoring at Inchon, Korea. The event was the successful execution of the "Cruiser Moor". Personnel from all the weapons department divisions participated in the simultaneous lowering of six of the ship's boats, swinging out the four boat booms and lowering the two accommodation ladders when the anchor was dropped. This "Cruiser Moor" evolution was to be used during each port visit in which LONG BEACH was required to anchor out. Overall it was a great success in getting the liberty parties to shore quickly and showed the Battle Group how a "Real Cruiser" anchors. During the Inchon



port visit the boat crews demonstrated the professionalism and "can do" attitude which typified their performance throughout the deployment. On the final day inport bad weather set in. Heavy fog and rain reduced visibility to zero and stranded the Battle Group liberty party ashore. LONG BEACH continued to run her liberty boats after all others had secured, returning all of her liberty party safely to the ship, a truly outstanding feat of seamanship.

After Inchon, Korea, LONG BEACH headed north to accomplish something no other ship had ever done, conduct a live Tomahawk missile firing outside of an established missile range. OTL-20 required LONG BEACH to fire a Tomahawk TLAM exercise shot in the Aleutian Island chain. After several cancellations due to weather, casualties and services, the launch was successfully conducted on 1 Jul 86. Upon our arrival in Subic Bay on the 10th of July, the Tomahawk Quick Reaction Flyway Team from NAVMAG Guam and our Tomahawk handlers offloaded the backup Tomahawk exercise missile and used cannister in a monsoon downpour. Departing Subic Bay enroute to Manila the ship had a man overboard after we passed Grande Island. The lifeboat was expeditiously launched and the man recovered without harm.

Shortly after departing Manila on the 23rd of July, we were involved in yet another AAWEX in which the CIWS scored a hit on a towed air target. While anchoring off Pattaya Beach, Thailand, the cruiser moor bill was once again exercised. Leaving Pattaya Beach, LONG BEACH participated in the joint U. S.-Thai Fleet Exercise known as Cobra Gold. Weapons department participated in an underway weapons transfer with USS WABASH on the 5th of August and in several AAWEXs from the 5th to the 11th of August.

Upon arrival in Yokosuka, Japan on 24 Aug 86, weapons department, augmented by duty section working parties from the ship's company, commenced the major evolution of painting the entire ship out. The task was accomplished with hard work and determination by the entire crew. The final two port visits in Korea saw the "cruiser moor" in full swing. The ship's boat crews continued to display the spirit and dedication which earned them the reputation of best in the Battle Group. Liberty runs ashore were made continuously and professionally.

During October, LONG BEACH was involved in several events in which weapons department personnel contributed. During our port visit to Anchorage, Alaska, weapons personnel participated in the visit ship in which several thousand visitors toured the ship. Arriving in Esquimalt, British Columbia, the deck force prepared for our return to home port, painting out the ship and restoring our "good looks" which had suffered in Northern Pacific heavy weather. During the Tiger Cruise from Esquimalt, B. C. to San Diego, California, many weapons evolutions were demonstrated to the Tigers including highline transfer with USS MERRILL, gun shoots, and fire power demonstrations. The pride and professionalism that weapons department personnel showed toward their jobs and equipment was evident by the great success of these events. The transit home was highlighted by news of the selection of LONG BEACH as the recipient of the COMNAVSURFPAC ASUW Award and runner-up for the CINCPACFLT Spokane Trophy for Combat Systems Readiness.

On 24 October 1986, LONG BEACH returned to San Diego from WESTPAC and



began a vigorous period of equipment repair and parts installation. Several Terrier ORDALTs were installed and the removal of ISAR was commenced. By the 20th of November, ISAR was totally removed from MFCS #4. From the 24th to the 26th of November, LONG BEACH went through an NWAT and was awarded an overall satisfactory, with excellent grades in the areas of NUWEDS, RADCON and A&I. Inspectors commented that, "USS LONG BEACH demonstrated a highly professional Nuclear Weapons Program."

On the 1st of December, LONG BEACH was underway to participate in the USAF exercise "Fortress Brave". The AAWEXs conducted over the two days were fast paced and challenging. Following "Fortress Brave", LONG BEACH stopped at Seal Beach, California for a weapons transfer and then proceeded out to sea to conduct additional exercises. Deck personnel were able to perform mooring to a buoy and tow and be towed exercises, while the ASW team executed an Ex-Torpedo firing on the SOCAL SOAR Range and the CIWS Fire Controlmen were successful in scoring a direct hit on a TDU during AAW-4-R. The remainder of 1986 was spent in Christmas leave and upkeep, preparing the ship for the upcoming INSURV inspection scheduled for early 1987.

## OPERATIONS NARRATIVE

The new year found LONG BEACH at NAS North Island undergoing holiday leave and upkeep. Once the holidays were over, the crew was faced with an aggressive array of underway and inport training in preparation for the upcoming deployment in May 1986. The Combat Systems CIC teams attended Battle Group team training exercises 3-7 January at Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific. At the same time the engineers were deep into preparations for a Nuclear Power Mobile Team Training administrative visit. Mid-January saw the operational emphasis turn toward COMPTUEX 86-2 with major inport exercises occurring on 8 and 15 January in which LONG BEACH practiced the duties of Alpha Sierra, the Anti-Surface Warfare Commander, and concurrently was practicing and training for the ASW war with a major team trainer at the ASW Training Center 13 January.

LONG BEACH got underway on 21 January for her first major exercise since completion of the SRA. COMPTUEX 86-1 was the first time the modern day Battleship Battle Group concept was exercised at sea. During COMPTUEX, LONG BEACH personnel participated and trained virtually around the clock, concentrating on regaining skills lost while in the shipyard. COMPTUEX reached its climax 27 January when LONG BEACH, in company with USS CHANDLER, USS THATCH, USS MERRILL, and USS COPELAND conducted a major advanced missile exercise and gun shoot on the Pacific Missile Range. On Friday afternoon, the 31st of January, LONG BEACH made a port call to the city of her namesake, Long Beach, California. Saturday the 1st of February and Sunday the 2nd of February, LONG BEACH conducted "visit ship" for the people of the Long Beach/Los Angeles area. On Monday, the 3rd of February, LONG BEACH got underway, and after making a brief stop at Seal Beach, Naval Weapons Station, for the onload of ammunition, headed for home.

Once home in San Diego, the crew of LONG BEACH immediately began to prepare for a major exercise, READIEX 86-2. The frantic days between 4 February and 18 February were packed with still more training and planning and on 4 February, LONG BEACH achieved an M-1 training level which further demonstrated the intensity and degree of training which had taken place since completion of SRA in October.

LONG BEACH officers and crew practiced and trained for READIEX by attending another major battle group inport exercise at Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific followed by a second inport Battle Group exercise on the 15th of February 86.

On the 18th of February, LONG BEACH was once again underway. READIEX would be the final dress rehearsal before deploying in May. READIEX and the Battle Group evaluation would be a true test of the quality and intensity of LONG BEACH'S training and planning. READIEX for LONG BEACH began as a scenario build up to an operational test launch of a Tomahawk missile (OTL18). LONG BEACH successfully fired OTL18 on the 21st of February. READIEX 86-2 climaxed with an advanced missile and gun exercise at the Pacific Missile Range 8-10 March.



In mid-March all attention turned to final preparations for deployment. The final weeks prior to deployment provided a period for polishing skills in all warfare areas with emphasis on combat systems integration and information flow. LONG BEACH Combat Systems Teams attended NFGS team trainer 7-10 April, Harpoon Team Trainer 30 April-02 May, and a final CIC Team Trainer on 6 May. During this same period all operations personnel attended various pre-deployment intelligence and threat briefings. On board CIC training scenarios and daily L-TRAN training sessions were conducted to insure training readiness remained at a peak. On 8 April, the ship entered its POM period. Both families and crewmembers were given pre-deployment briefs and most crewmembers took leave to share a few days with families and friends. Outboard Special Security Officer and Command Security Inspections were held on 17 April and 28 April, respectively.

With training readiness at a peak and enthusiasm high, the Battle Group met on 7 May for the final pre-sail conference. The unique nature of the first Battleship Battle Group deployment since the Korean conflict would be a first in many ways. That final pre-sail conference brought to a head the excitement everyone felt toward this first modern day BBBG deployment. On 8 May, the ship received its final onload of weapons at NAS, North Island, followed by a day of sea trials and refresher training.

On 13 May, with "Anchors Aweigh" playing, LONG BEACH departed San Diego for a 5½ month deployment. LONG BEACH sailed as Flagship for Battle Group Romeo which consisted of USS NEW JERSEY (BB 61), USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9), USS MERRILL (DD 976), USS WABASH (AOR 5), and USS THACH (FFG 43). The entire LONG BEACH crew faced the role of Battle Group Romeo Flagship with pride and treated the flag support role as a primary mission area.

The transit to Pearl Harbor proved busy as the Battle Group rendezvoused and conducted various exercises aimed at polishing Battle Group coordination and testing command and control procedures. Highlights of the transit included an ENCOUNTEREX on 15 May, busy observer air tracking exercise on 16 May, and BGAREM 21-23 May. Battle Group Romeo sailed from Pearl Harbor the afternoon of 27 May following three days of pre-deployment briefings and final WESTPAC preparations.

On 6 June, Battle Group Romeo inchopped to the 7th Fleet. The transit to WESTPAC remained busy as the Battle Group maintained an aggressive Intra-Battle Group training schedule. Following a brief port visit in Inchon, Korea, LONG BEACH departed the Battle Group on 16 June and proceeded independently to the Northern Pacific and OTL-20, a Tomahawk exercise firing. The independent transit through the Sea of Japan and eventually up to the Northern Pacific provided LONG BEACH operations personnel the opportunity to exercise their sensors and skills in dealing with real world targets. The period remained busy as LONG BEACH made final preparations for conducting the first off instrumented range Tomahawk exercise weapon shot (OTL-20). Following several rehearsals and firing cancellations due to inclement weather, a successful firing was conducted on 1 July. Following a brief period for sharing congratulations on the success of OTL-20 and debarking observers which afforded LONG BEACH the unique opportunity of seeing several of the Aluetian Islands, a transit to Subic Bay, R. P. commenced. The Subic Bay transit was briefly interrupted on 4 July as LONG BEACH crew members



celebrated the nation's birthday by holding a special ceremony and enjoying an afternoon fantail cookout.

LONG BEACH arrived in Subic Bay on 10 July rejoining the rest of Battle Group Romeo and commencing a seven day upkeep. The Battle Group departed Subic Bay on 19 July and transited directly to Manila for three days of liberty.

The next port visit for LONG BEACH would be in Thailand, and on 29 July Battle Group Romeo arrived in Pattaya Beach, Thailand. The transit from Manila to Pattaya Beach included the fourth in a series of eight scheduled AAWEX exercises for the deployment. This series of AAWEXs were key WESTPAC events.

Pattaya Beach provided not only some of the finest liberty in WESTPAC, but also the final planning/coordination for exercises Cobra Gold, a joint U. S./Thailand military exercise. Battle Group Romeo departed Pattaya Beach on 5 August. Cobra Gold, held 4-13 August, provided the Battle Group an excellent opportunity for not only accomplishing all of the exercise Cobra Gold objectives but also exercising Battle Group tactics as well as working with an amphibious ready group.

The next major event of the deployment was a HARPOONEX on 21 August. Although LONG BEACH was not one of the firing platforms, operations personnel played a key role in the success of the event by providing command/control/-coordination. LONG BEACH also provided the firing platforms with accurate targeting information and helped ensure range safety. During the next three weeks LONG BEACH conducted an upkeep in Yokosuka, Japan, and enjoyed a 5-10 September Pusan, Korea port visit. Operations department remained busy preparing for the final phases of the WESTPAC deployment which included Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and battle force operations.

The week of 26 September provided two Battle Group Romeo ships, USS NEW JERSEY (BB 61) and USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9), the unique opportunity of transiting through the Sea of Japan, La Perouse Straits, and conducting two days of operations in the Sea of Okhotsk. This period proved most exciting for the LONG BEACH operations department as all sensors were once again heavily exercised in a real world scenario. This period was a great climax to the deployment. The entire combat system organization functioned in unity and tactical information flowed smoothly.

Battle Group Romeo transited through the Kuril Islands and inchooped to the 3rd Fleet on 29 September. Upon inchoop, the Battle Group became quickly involved in one of the largest naval exercises conducted in the Pacific, FLEETEX 86-2. FLEETEX was a three Battle Group exercise, two CVBGs and the BBG, in which LONG BEACH operated as both a blue force unit in initial phases and as an orange force unit during the final phase. FLEETEX proved an aggressive and dynamic scenario, which thoroughly exercised all combat systems. Upon completion of FLEETEX, LONG BEACH conducted port visits in Anchorage, Alaska, 10-14 October and Esquimalt, British Columbia, Canada, 17-20 October. LONG BEACH remained busy during the homeward transit conducting Intra-Battle Group exercises and readying the ship for the 24 October homecoming.

The electronic maintenance arm of operations department maintained superb communications and operation systems readiness throughout the deployment. LONG BEACH departed on deployment with a 97% GPETE readiness rate. Throughout the deployment LONG BEACH personnel provided electronic maintenance support to other Battle Group ships in the areas of radar, NTDS, communications, EW, GPETE, and 2M repair. Additionally, training in various electronic maintenance areas including antenna maintenance and tempest awareness was provided. Return to San Diego saw Operations Department emphasis turn towards inport training opportunities. LONG BEACH became actively involved in, and assumed a leadership role in, inport link exercises. Final events of the year included NWAT 24-26 November, Fortress Brave 2 and 3 December, and INSURV inspection preparations. The year ended with LONG BEACH gearing up for another training cycle in preparation for serving as Flagship for the second Battleship Battle Group deployment.



USS LONG BEACH MARINE DETACHMENT 1986 NARRATIVE

USS LONG BEACH made a port call to Long Beach, California from 31 January to 2 February. During the visit, the Marine Detachment provided a weapons display and escorts for visitors.

Upon returning to North Island, a squad of twelve Marines attended LFTC PAC training while attached to Company "G", 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines. After one week in the classroom, the Marines underwent practical application in rappelling, rubber boat training, and hand to hand combat with pugil sticks.

Getting underway in mid-February for a long at-sea period, USS LONG BEACH successfully completed her first Tomahawk anti-ship cruise missile shot. Also during this underway period, with the Marines of the MARDET manning the ship's two 5"/38 guns, USS LONG BEACH qualified in Naval Gunfire Support (NGFS) for the first time since 1968.

After two years on board, First Sergeant (b) (6) completed his tour of sea duty and was relieved, on 14 March 1986, by First Sergeant (b) (6).

On 15 March 1986, a squad of twelve Marines from the MARDET traveled to Panama for jungle warfare training. Some of the skills taught were land navigation, rope bridge construction, river operations, and guerilla warfare. The two week session presented the Marines with some of the most challenging situations available in this type of training.

The Detachment First Sergeant and Guard Chief went ashore to attend FMFPAC, Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF) Afloat Conference held at Sea School, MCRD, San Diego, CA. from 24-28 March 1986. The conference was considered by all attendees to have been very productive.

During the month of April, a group of eight MARDET Marines traveled to Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, California, to participate in mountain warfare cold weather training. The squad spent over three weeks learning skills which are essential to mission accomplishment in alpine or arctic environments.

On 1 April 1986, USS LONG BEACH played host to the Chief of Staff of the Tunisian Navy. The Marine Detachment provided escorts, orderlies, and a ceremonial detachment in support of the ship's efforts to welcome this distinguished visitor.

On 13 May 1986, USS LONG BEACH departed San Diego for a five month WESTPAC deployment. The first port call was made in Hawaii from 24-27 May. While in port, USS LONG BEACH was visited by CINCPACFLT. The Marine Detachment provided brow sentries and escorts for the Admiral and other distinguished visitors.

The second port call on our WESTPAC cruise was in Inchon, Korea from 14-16 June.

The Commanding Officer, Marine Detachment, Captain Anthony L. Jackson completed his two year tour and was relieved by Captain Steven M. Sessis at sea on 23 June 1986.

The first day of July, 1986, found USS LONG BEACH operating in the Aleutian Islands waiting for a break in the weather in order to launch a Tomahawk Cruise Missile. On this day, after five days on station USS LONG BEACH put herself in the history books by becoming the first surface warship to fire a tomahawk missile at a target outside an established fleet firing range.

On the 4th of July, 1986, while at sea, the Marines and Sailors of USS LONG BEACH held a spectacular 4th of July ceremony. The detachment provided an honor platoon, three members of the ship's five man Navy-Marine Color Guard and rendered a twenty-one gun salute. An evening fireworks and pyrotechnics display was also provided by the Marine detachment.

On July 6th, while enroute to the Republic of the Philippines, the historical island of Iwo Jima was circumnavigated by USS LONG BEACH, allowing the crew a close view of the island.

July 10th found the ship pulling into Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines for a much needed rest and an opportunity to make some minor repairs on the ship.

The Commander SEVENTH Fleet came aboard on 14 July 1986. The Detachment provided brow sentries and orderlies for the occasion. These Marines received many compliments from the Admiral and his staff on their personal appearance and military bearing.

On July 19th, USS LONG BEACH got underway again for a port call to the capital city of the Philippine Islands, Manila.

Underway once again after a short three day stay in Manila USS LONG BEACH steamed southwest to Thailand. While underway, the Battle Group conducted numerous exercises, including, anti-submarine, anti-air and gunnery exercises in preparation for Cobra Gold '86.

Upon arriving in Pattaya Beach, Thailand, the Detachment took maximum advantage of the outstanding liberty. During the stay in Pattaya Beach several Marines participated in "Project Handclasp", as the Marines and Sailors of Battle Group Romeo visited various provinces in Thailand repairing orphanages, crippled children's homes, and helping out in many other community projects. As the stay in Thailand came to an end, First Sergeant (b) (6) and Sergeant (b) (6) represented this detachment in the International Pistol Competition held annually in Thailand. This event featured shooters from the Thai Marines, United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, and the United States Army.

The ship weighed anchor again on the 8th of August as Operation Cobra Gold began. During this seven day exercise the Detachment Marines continuously manned the five inch guns to provide simulated naval gunfire support and anti-air defense for the amphibious landing forces.



On August 24th, USS LONG BEACH tied her lines to yet another pier as the ship moored in Yokosuka, Japan. During the stay in Japan, LONG BEACH Marines participated in softball, basketball, and bowling tournaments. LONG BEACH'S flag football team was ably represented by the Marine Detachment as they won their season opener against USS MIDWAY.

Once again, on the 3rd of September, USS LONG BEACH steamed towards Korea. While enroute the detachment put on a weapons demonstration for the newly embarked Midshipmen. During this underway period, the crew received confirmation that the ship had been awarded the Battle "E" for the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1986.

From 9 to 12 September, the crew of USS LONG BEACH enjoyed a port call in Pusan, Korea. The liberty and shopping bargains were some of the best encountered during the entire deployment.

Underway again on the morning of 13 September, USS LONG BEACH and her crew were to undergo ten days of rigorous operations with the other ships of Battle Group Romeo as part of FLEETEX 86.

On the morning of 24 September, the ship anchored off of the shores of what would be our last port call in WESTPAC, Inchon, Korea. For the second time in the past four months the crew enjoyed three days in Inchon, arriving just as the Asian Games began.

On the 28th of September, the ship set sail to continue FLEETEX 86. On 30 September, USS LONG BEACH made her transition into the backyard of the USSR, the Sea of Okhotsk. The Battle Group sailed farther north than any other U. S. Navy warship had ever ventured, under the watchful eye of Soviet reconnaissance planes.

After spending ten cold, stormy days in the Northern Pacific, on the morning of 10 October USS LONG BEACH made a port call in Anchorage, Alaska. During the stay in Anchorage, the local Veterans of Foreign Wars organization held a party for the Marine Detachment. Several other Detachment Marines attended the Navy Ball held on the same night at the Fort Richardson Officers Club. For the next two days USS LONG BEACH held an open house, as over two thousand Alaskans turned out to visit the ship. The Marine Detachment presented a weapons display and provided brow sentries for the event.

The ship set sail again on the morning of 13 October, steaming towards the last port call before returning home; Esquimalt, B.C. Enroute to Esquimalt, USS LONG BEACH visited Glacier Bay.

The morning of October 17th, found USS LONG BEACH pulling into Canadian Naval Base in Esquimalt, Canada. The crew enjoyed three days of liberty.

Weighing anchor for the final time during the deployment and with our newly embarked "tigers" (male dependents and friends of crew members) on board, USS LONG BEACH headed south, and home. While steaming towards San Diego, the Marine Detachment held a firepower demonstration for the tigers and a five inch gun demonstration.

On 24 October, 1986, the ship steamed into San Diego harbor and, finally to pier Juliet, Naval Air Station, North Island to the anxiously awaiting family and friends of the crew. This concluded the Navy's first Battleship Battle Group deployment since the Korean Conflict.

The Marines of the ship's Detachment performed their duties splendidly throughout the deployment. Among those particularly recognized for outstanding performance were Corporal (b) (6), who received a Navy Achievement Medal; Sergeant (b) (6), who received a Navy Achievement Medal; Sergeant (b) (6) and Sergeant (b) (6) who were awarded Certificates of Commendation from the Commander, 7th Fleet and Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group One, respectively.

USS LONG BEACH celebrated her 25th Anniversary with a Dependent's Cruise and a Silver Anniversary Party on the 22nd of November. Over 850 dependents and former crew members enjoyed the day long cruise. The Marine Detachment provided an impressive fire power demonstration that afternoon. The Silver Anniversary party that evening was attended by over 650 past and present crew members and their families. The Marine Detachment provided a Color Guard for the event.

During the period 24-26 November 86 the Marine Detachment underwent a Nuclear Weapons Training Inspection from Nuclear Weapons Training Group, North Island, CA. The purpose of this inspection was not only to test the readiness of the Navy but to inspect the procedures of the Marine Detachment security force. After the three day inspection the Marine Detachment security force was rated outstanding. No major discrepancies were noted from the inspectors; a very successful inspection after coming off a 5½ month deployment. Much of the credit for the inspection results went to Gunnery Sergeant Thomas S. Tucker, whose tireless efforts in training and establishing security procedures paid great dividends.

On December 1st, the Marine Detachment Supply underwent the annual Ship's Detachment Supply Officer (SDSO) inspection. Due to the diligent efforts of Sergeant (b) (6), the Detachment received a grade of outstanding.



### DENTAL NARRATIVE

The Dental Department on board USS LONG BEACH takes care of its own. The Dental Department is a fully equipped facility providing comprehensive care to her crew of over 1000 men. Services range from dental examinations to more complex Endodontic and Oral Surgery Services.

During our 1986 deployment, the Dental Department treated a number of personnel from ships in company. This substantially raised their dental readiness levels.

The Dental Department continues to provide a limited dependent dental care program. Routine dental services were provided for dependents on a space available basis - the Dental Department treated over 100 dependents of the crew in 1986 alone. This program has been extremely well received and has met with great success.

The staff of one dental officer and three dental technicians performed over 17,700 dental procedures in 1986, enabling USS LONG BEACH to maintain one of the highest dental readiness ratings of any ship in the Fleet at 98%.

In April 1986, the Dental Department underwent a dental readiness evaluation conducted by Commander, Naval Surface Force Pacific, receiving a grade of C-1.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NARRATIVE

### INSPECTIONS:

Medical Readiness Evaluation: the Medical Department underwent a comprehensive Medical Readiness Evaluation 16 April 86 conducted by COMNAVSURFPAC. The Medical Department was graded C-1, fully ready to perform in all mission areas.

Environmental Health Survey: A comprehensive Environmental Survey was conducted 21 April 86 by Environmental, Preventive Medicine Unit Five. The Medical Department was graded as satisfactory in all areas.

Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination: The Medical Department underwent a comprehensive Radiation Health Audit as part of the Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination and received a grade of below average.

External Radiation Health Audits: The Medical Department underwent External Radiation Health Audits by USS ACADIA (AD 42), Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan, and USS CAPE COD (AD 43). Each audit received an overall grade of satisfactory.

### AWARDS:

HM3 (b) (6) USN, was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal by Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group One for his contributions to the overall mission of USS LONG BEACH during the Western Pacific deployment May-October 1986.

HM3 (b) (6) USN, was selected USS LONG BEACH Sailor of the Quarter and Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group ONE Sailor of the Quarter for the third calendar quarter of 1986.

### OTHER:

The Medical Department conducted a blood drive for Naval Hospital San Diego, CA. The crew of USS LONG BEACH donated sixty-five units of blood.

During 1986 the Medical Department provided the following medical services:

Outpatient visits: 5404  
Laboratory tests: 5694  
Pharmacy issues: 2982  
Immunizations: 2448  
Tuberculosis screens: 1353  
Surgical Procedures: 28